

House Upholds Wilson by Vote of 276 to 142

GERMANS TAKE FRESNES; SEIZE HILL 265 IN WEST

Make Gains Along Meuse, Despite Losses, and Win Positions in Bois de Carbeaux.

PREPARE FOR GREAT DRIVE AGAINST FOE AT DOUAUMONT

Teutons Plan Clearing of Their Right Flank Along River Before New Smash at Verdun Is Delivered.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, March 7.—Preparatory to a new frontal drive from Douaumont on Verdun, the Germans made progress to-day on both flanks of the fortress. Paris admits the loss, after repeated attacks, of positions in the Bois de Carbeaux, west of the Meuse, and of the village of Fresnes, in the Woëvre.

"In the course of the day," says the French official statement to-night, "the enemy multiplied his infantry actions between Bethincourt and the Meuse. These attacks were repulsed, except in the sector of the Bois de Carbeaux, where the enemy was able to gain a foothold.

"In the Woëvre the enemy occupied the village of Fresnes after an engagement which cost him serious losses."

These operations, particularly west of the Meuse, have as their object the clearing of the right flank of the Germans along the river before the next assault is launched in the Douaumont region. With their artillery posted on the long crest of hills extending from the Meuse to Forges, the French were able to direct a withering fire on the Germans attacking Douaumont by way of Vacherauville. This fire was largely responsible for their defeat on Sunday.

In addition, the capture of the Mont Homme and l'Oie hills would straighten out an awkward salient in the German line along the bend in the Meuse to the north of Verdun and would give them command of additional roads on which to deploy their attack. In view of the great congestion on the Verdun front, with hundreds of thousands of troops employed in a restricted area, this is of the highest importance.

From Forges the Germans have detached to the east along the railroad skirting the west bank of the Meuse, and likewise driven directly south, where a full division of at least 12,000 men stormed Hill No. 265 and captured it despite the demolition of their ranks by artillery and machine guns.

To the southeast they have driven successfully at the village of Fresnes, twelve miles from the fortress, while the French have been holding tenaciously, although the Germans already were in possession of Manheulles and Champlon, on either side of it.

German Bombardment Unabated.

Meanwhile the pounding of the heavy guns of the Teutons on the French center, on the Douaumont plain, is continuing with undiminished violence. Just to the west of the Verdun region the Germans have been engaged in close range fighting with the French over mine positions.

Berlin says heavy fighting is still proceeding west of the Meuse, though it makes no mention of the gain in the Bois de Carbeaux. The statement says: "In the Meuse district, the artillery fire on the western bank of the river again has become more lively. East of the river it was maintained at medium violence. Apart from engagements of reconnoitering parties, no hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy occurred."

"In the Woëvre district, the village of Fresnes was captured by storm early this morning. The French are still holding their own in a few houses on the western boundary of the village. They lost more than three hundred prisoners."

Other Gains Claimed.

Slight gains are claimed also in Champagne and in the Argonne: "In the Champagne, our position east of Malson-de-Champagne, which the French occupied on February 11, was restored in a surprise attack. Two officers and 150 men were taken prisoners."

"Following up the effect of important mining operations in the Argonne, we pushed our positions northeast of La Chalade a little forward."

Neither of these gains is mentioned in the French statement, which follows: "In the Argonne, in the region of Courcelles, our special guns shelled a German aeroplane, which fell within our lines. The two aviators, who were wounded, were made prisoner."

To the east of the Meuse, following a violent artillery action in the region of the Bois d'Hardoumont, the Germans succeeded in entering a redoubt, from which they were immediately ejected by our counter attack."

"In the Vosges we bombarded cannon emplacements at Diefenbach, east of Mulbach, and enemy trenches in the region of Watwiller."

Tells of Repulse of Germans.

The earlier Paris statement said: "In the Argonne district endeavors on the part of the enemy at Haute Chevalerie to occupy a mine crater have been repulsed."

"Our artillery has continued its bombardment of the lines of communication of the enemy to the west of the Meuse."

"Favored by an intense bombardment, German troops have been able to

"AMERICAN LEGION" SOLDIERS HELP MARJORIE'S FUND.

Exhibition Camp, Toronto, Ont., Canada, March 5, 1916.
Managing Editor New York Tribune, New York City.

Dear Sir: The men of the "American Legion," the 97th Battalion of the Canadian expeditionary force, are interested in Marjorie Sterrett's "BattleShip Fund."

As you know, the "American Legion" is composed entirely of officers and men born in the United States, and constitutes the first regiment of Americans ever duly authorized to aid a foreign power. Although we are on British soil and subject to the regulations of the British army, we are first and last Americans. Our enlistment for service with the Allies is our individual response to the cause of democracy against the absolute world rule of a military despotism. It is indeed gratifying to us as each day passes to receive additional proof from the States of the esteem in which the "American Legion" is held and the part we are playing in history in redeeming some of the prestige the United States has lost during this war. An American brigade is now being formed by the authorization of the Canadian Minister of Militia and the 211th, 212th and 213th Battalions are now being recruited.

The little touch of patriotism expressed by "Marjorie's BattleShip" idea makes us all kin as Americans, with the result that the boys from their small pay have contributed a handful of dimes. We have been advised, however, that the United States government has disapproved of the plan. If this is correct, will you kindly verify the fact in order that we may make other disposition of the money collected. Your early attention will oblige, yours very truly,

S. A. BEADLE,
Lieutenant, Musketry Officer "American Legion."

The Tribune has telegraphed Lieutenant Beadle that the only member of the United States government to disapprove of Marjorie's plan is Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Twenty thousand Americans have contributed to her fund through The Tribune and more than fifty papers across the country are receiving similar contributions from their readers. Marjorie is confident that Congress will accept her fund and that the U. S. S. America will be built.

Total to date.....\$4,242.03
Number of contributors.....19,810

The story of yesterday's developments in the fund will be found on page 6.

Suffrage Patriots Return to Dance, Then Fight On

Defenders, on Furlough from Albany, Declare Whitney-Brereton Bill Will Be Reported Favorably—Ball a Pageant of Protest at Legislators' Delay.

The suffrage ball turned into a pageant of protest at 10:30 last night. Up to that time the great floor of Madison Square Garden had been filled with 10,000 dancers, happy, yellow-capped young men and women, who kept two hands going and made as much noise as the circus. Then the music stopped. It was time for the grand march—but where were the leaders?

After five minutes the crowd at the door parted and in swept Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, in evening dress, followed by a travel-worn company in street clothes. This was the Albany contingent, just back from a hard day with the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"We have to go right back!" they shouted. "Hurry up with the grand march, so we can catch the next train. The committee postponed action until to-morrow."

Legions Are Indignant.

The suffragists had been indignant before. It was bad enough for the Senate Judiciary Committee to call a hearing on the very day of the suffrage ball, thinking to catch the suffragists unawares. Now they were just plain angry. After giving up their whole day and sacrificing their beauty sleep they had been informed that the committee would take action until to-day.

Mrs. Laidlaw fixed her eyes on the glittering "Votes for Women" in electric letters which hung over the musicians' stand.

"We'll get there yet," she said grimly. "They needn't think they can let us out, or hoodwink us." The suffragists applauded fiercely and fell into line behind her, every eye on the magic letters that flashed their promise from the end of the hall.

Mrs. Laidlaw was dressed charmingly in pale pink with a scarf of silver gauze over her shoulders. The legislators were not able to spoil even her ball toilette, to say nothing of her bill. She carried her dress to Albany in a suitcase, and dressed on the train coming back at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse arrived, breathless but pink clad, fifteen minutes after Mrs. Laidlaw. She had made a quick dash from the train to her home, jumped into her party dress and back again, all in the space of half an hour. The angry suffragists relaxed their frowns a little to greet her, and Mrs. Laidlaw made room for her at the head of the line, which by this time was sweeping around the hall three deep.

More than 800 couples were in line, young women and old, in satin and silver, and in street suits or simple cotton dresses. That suffrage grand march was the most democratic affair the Garden ever saw. With the motley army of women who want the vote and want the gentlemen at Albany to put no unnecessary obstacles in the way of their getting it marched the men who believe in woman suffrage. Old men turned sportive had donned the little yellow crepe paper caps. Young men, famous men, rich men and handsome men all were in that line.

Husbands and wives marched together in good suffrage formation. There was Mrs. Laidlaw beside Mrs. Laidlaw, Borough President and Mrs. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Wilcox, Fola La Follette and George Middleton, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard.

Immediately after the grand march

WIFE LEAVES HUSBAND FOR BEING TOO KIND

Tells Cincinnati Court She Preferred Bullying.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, March 7.—A seventeen-year-old wife testified officials of the Hamilton County Domestic Relations Court to-day by saying that she had left her husband because he was too kind to her.

The young wife had been called into court to explain her departure from home.

"He is too nice," she told Miss Edna McChristy, the court's "woman judge." "I know he is a model husband. He has no bad habits and always is home at nights. He treats me just beautifully, just smiles and kisses me when I say anything mean. I can't stand it. If he would bully or abuse me I would like him better."

Miss McChristy advised the husband to bully his wife for a while and all the trouble would end.

GERMAN COMMANDER FALLS IN VERDUN DRIVE

Von Lotterer, Chief of Artillery, Reported Killed in Action.

London, March 7.—Major General von Lotterer, commanding the German artillery division at Verdun, is reported to have been killed in action, says an Exchange dispatch from Amsterdam.

PREPARE NAVY, IS WARNING BY CHURCHILL

Ex-Head of British Admiralty Would Reappoint Fisher.

CHARGES BOARD LACKS VITALITY

Regrets Uttering "Jarring Note"—Says Labor Problem Must Be Solved.

London, March 7.—Winston S. Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, now a colonel and fresh from the trenches, sprang back into the parliamentary arena to-day in a daring speech in answer to his successor at the Admiralty, A. J. Balfour, who had just presented the naval estimates, declaring that the Admiralty lacked driving force and must be revitalized, before it was too late by bringing back Lord Fisher, the former First Sea Lord, to head the Admiralty administration.

Mr. Balfour had just concluded an optimistic statement, remarking notably that the tonnage of the navy had been increased by 1,000,000 since the beginning of the war. This had strongly appealed to the patriotic sentiments of the House of Commons, so that Colonel Churchill's criticisms were at first coldly received. But he gradually gathered attention and applause, until he closed amid a scene of much enthusiasm.

"I am sorry I must strike a jarring note," he said, "not of reproach, censure or panic, but of warning. While Admiral Jellicoe commands the grand fleet it will be manoeuvred in the presence of the enemy with the utmost professional skill. We must not believe that Germany will be content to allow her fleet to lie impotent and derided in the Kiel Canal. We must assume that something has happened in the German naval yards and that Germany has completed her programme."

Must Adhere to Building Schedule.

"If our programme, too, has not been completed, solid reasons must be given to justify the postponement and delay. There must be no unconscious relaxation of efforts at the Admiralty, for if a shortage of naval material occurs it will give no chance of future recovery."

Colonel Churchill created some stir by asking whether the Admiralty was keeping the shipbuilding programme to the time to which he and the previous board had been working. He declared that there should be no limit of labor in connection with the British fleet, the vital units of which must be the first charge on British labor resources.

"These new ships are what the country relies on to meet and overcome any further development Germany may have made."

Colonel Churchill specified ships of the Queen Elizabeth type, armed with 15-inch guns, that had been planned during his administration of the navy. Parliament had sanctioned fourteen such ships with 15-inch guns, and twelve were actually started before he completed, he declared, the margin of safety had been adequately secured. But no details were forthcoming as to progress.

New Programme Needed.

Besides the rapid carrying out of the former programme, resuming capital shipbuilding, Colonel Churchill maintained that it was essential to have a further new programme, adding: "We must provide not only against Germany's former known programme, but also her unknown programme, which she surely has been developing to the utmost."

Already the country had felt the grave effect of a shortage of ammunition in naval equipment, he contended, it would cause irreparable loss. "It is with a deep sense of responsibility that the words of warning are spoken," continued Colonel Churchill. "It is not too late for action, and the Admiralty must hurl itself into the task of meeting every requirement."

Referring to Mr. Balfour's statement that the restriction on naval construction was labor, Colonel Churchill declared that when the navy was at stake there could be no limitation by labor. If the First Lord of the Admiralty found this difficulty, then it

SAYS BERLIN LIED IN ARABIC NOTE

Britain Makes Charge in Reply to Baralong Accusation.

London, March 7.—The British reply to the German note sent through the American Embassy in Berlin in January rejecting the British government's offer for an investigation of the Baralong case by a court composed of American naval officers if the Germans would submit the sinking of the Arabic to the same tribunal, and announcing Germany's intention to adopt measures of reprisal, was issued to-night. It is for transmission to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin through Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London.

The note says the German version of the sinking of the Arabic not only is inherently improbable, but directly contrary to all the evidence the British government possesses from a large number of independent and trustworthy witnesses.

"What is the counter evidence on which the German government relies?" says the note. "Has the captain of the submarine been tried for murder? Has he even been accused of any deed which earns of British destroyers? If, in German eyes, is not meritorious? If, he sank the Arabic without warning, do the German government so far agree with the rest of the world as to treat that action as a crime? If they do, why should they have to condemn the sinking of the Lusitania? If they do not, why investigate the case of the Arabic?"

Of the German version of the attack on the submarine stranded on the Danish coast, which it was also proposed to submit to the American court, the note says:

"In any case, it is wholly untrue. There was no engagement. The British submarine had been four hours on shore before the German destroyers attacked her. Her crew in endeavoring to save themselves were shot at in the water by machine guns and shrapnel. This incident took place in the presence of the Baralong. It can be proved by superabundant testimony, both British and neutral."

The Baralong, a British patrol boat, sank a German submarine last fall, and allegations were made that members of the German submarine crew while they were in the water or on board the American steamer Nicotian, which had picked them up.

Extreme of German Humanity.

"To sink a merchant vessel," says the note, "without warning, to compel passengers and crew to leave their ship and endure all the hardships and dangers of a voyage in open boats over stormy seas, seems to the British government to always be illegal, often cruel and sometimes murderous. This procedure, nevertheless, represents the high water mark of German humanity in their conduct of submarine warfare, and it was to be expected that they would refer to it in the tribunal designed to deal with the three specific outrages of peculiar atrocities."

In the Ruel case, the note says, the atrocity consisted in not merely compelling the crew to take to the boats, but firing upon them afterward with severely wounding rifles and machine guns. On this subject, the note adds, the German government does not even pretend to have made anything in the nature of an investigation.

The German conclusions regarding the Baralong case, the note continues, not only are quite inconsistent with those the British government had arrived at, but were based on statements given by each other. The only witness whose antecedents the British naval authorities have been able to examine, the note says, was not even at sea when the events "of which he was claimed to have been an eye-witness occurred."

Inquiry into the four contemporary cases, says the note, would enable the world to judge between German and British methods of warfare.

TURKEY NOW PARLEYS AGAINST BULGAR ALLY

Negotiations with Greece Based on Common Balkan Interests.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, March 8.—A Rome dispatch to "The Daily Mail" states that the negotiations begun between Greece and Turkey are attracting much attention in the Italian capital.

It is supposed that the object is to safeguard Greek and Turkish interests against the danger of a greater Bulgaria.

Henry James

Until the Great War Henry James never gave an interview—with one exception. On his last visit to America an enterprising woman got him to "talk for publication." Her story of it is in next Sunday's Tribune.

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KILLS MCLEMORE WARNING AFTER SIX HOURS' DEBATE; 93 REPUBLICANS GIVE AID

33 Democrats Declare Against Wilson Programme.

3 ROLLCALLS DECIDE ISSUE

New Test Expected in Senate—President Pleased.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 7.—By a vote of 276 to 143 the House of Representatives to-day killed the McLeMORE resolution warning Americans off armed belligerent ships.

The vote followed nearly six hours of stirring and turbulent debate. In it every possible angle of the situation was discussed, patriotism invoked, the horrors of war depicted and partisanship condemned. To paraphrase the speech of Representative Heflin, of Alabama, the House finally voted to "stand with the President, not the Kaiser; with Secretary Lansing, not Ambassador von Bernstorff."

The House's action follows close on that of the Senate, which, by a vote of almost 3 to 1, despite a shrewd parliamentary trick by Senator Gore befogging the issue, declined to interfere with the President in his conduct of international affairs.

Republican Aid Unexpected.

Both houses have now wiped off their calendars the resolutions, false reports of whose strength have reached Berlin, and stiffened Germany in her resistance to the demands of the United States.

The majority of 133 in favor of the President excels the most sanguine hopes of the Administration. It was unexpected that Republicans should give such generous support. The ninety members of the minority who voted to table the resolution far outweighed the thirty-four Democrats who voted against it.

On the first vote, which was a parliamentary proposition to prevent opening the McLeMORE resolution to amendment and unlimited debate, the Administration forces carried the day, 256 to 160. On that 132 Democrats, 63 Republicans and one Progressive voted to support the Administration. Twenty-one Democrats, 132 Republicans, five Progressives, one independent and Representative London, the lone Socialist of the House, voted against it.

This was the crucial vote of the fight, the one point on which Administration leaders were uncertain. With victory in hand they moved on to the next proposition, the adoption of a special rule for four hours' discussion of the McLeMORE resolution.

Again they carried the day, this time 271 to 135, and then pushed their victory to a conclusion by tabling the McLeMORE resolution, 276 to 142.

By this majority all chance of reviving the issue was buried deep, and the Administration is now free to pursue its negotiations with Germany, stopped several days ago, when the gossip of the Capitol cloak rooms embarrassed the President.

Administration leaders believe that the size of the majority will have the desired effect upon the German Foreign Office, which had been too much encouraged by Congressional dissension.

President Wilson, calm and confident, heard the early results of the voting in the Cabinet room at the White House, with some of the Cabinet grouped about him. He told them he was much gratified with the support of Congress.

Although the final vote came late in the day, the true test of strength came soon after noon. Then, after ninety minutes' debate, the House voted the previous question, 256 to 160. The entire strategy of the opposition was centered on beating the previous question, which would have allowed the offering of a straight resolution of warning. Democrats as well as Republicans were aided with the Administration were well aware of the plan and were prepared for the first rollcall.

New Test Expected in Senate.

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, who voted to table the McLeMORE resolution and to order the previous question, exposed the plans of the Republican minority. By defeating the previous question, it would have been possible to throw the discussion of the resolution into confusion.

WILSON TO AWAIT NEW SEA OUTRAGE

Will Not Press U-Boat Dispute Unless More Americans Lose Lives.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 7.—President Wilson believes his hands are now free to prosecute the case against Germany. Immediately before him is the question of accepting or rejecting Count von Bernstorff's proposed "settlement" of the Lusitania controversy.

Von Bernstorff presented his government's offer to "recognize liability" to pay indemnity a few days after the announcement of the new submarine policy. Though acceptable in itself, Germany's proposal cannot be accepted because of the President's belief that no guarantee now exists that the Lusitania outrage will not be repeated.

The Lusitania case is, therefore, closely bound up with the new issue raised by the announced intention of the German government to sink armed merchantmen without regard to their rights under international law. In rejecting the Lusitania offer, President Wilson will be obliged to register the protest of this government against the proposed campaign of lawlessness.

Order Invalidates Concession.

How the question is to be approached the State Department has not yet decided. Secretary Lansing intimated to-day that he might be obliged to wait until a concrete case had arisen—that is, until Germany sinks a vessel illegally, under such circumstances as to threaten the rights of the United States or its citizens. It is pointed out, however, that the Lusitania case still is pending, and that Mr. Lansing is justified in calling the attention of the German government to the fact that its "settlement" is understood to be an assurance given last October that the crime would not be repeated—has been invalidated by the new submarine order.

As officials here see it, the State Department is at sea on the whole question. President Wilson has assumed personal control of negotiations, but because of the situation in Congress he has not had time to advise Secretary Lansing as to the course he intends to pursue.

It is known the President has passed judgment on the "secret orders" which are a part of the German submarine declaration and are alleged to justify the German practice of the sinking of unarmed ships. The assurance given last October that the crime would not be repeated—has been invalidated by the new submarine order.

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Rejection May Bring Break.

If, therefore, the President carries out his plan of rejecting the latest Lusitania settlement and denouncing the German submarine declaration as illegal, he will do so in the belief that he is heading toward a rupture.

Among his friends the President is said to be ready to break with Germany rather than surrender on the issue that has just been fought out with Congress to a triumphant conclusion.

It is generally admitted that until the commission of an overt act by a German submarine the breaking point will not be approached. The Lusitania case, as an element of danger to the good relations of the two governments, is a dead issue. Similarly, it is inconceivable that either the President or the German government would force a break on the abstract question of the right of merchantmen to arm.

There are two factors of safety in the situation. One is the possibility that Germany will conduct the U-boat war along far more conservative lines than her announcement at first blush would indicate. This course is foreshadowed in the promise that vessels will not be torpedoed under the new order unless armed is "proved."

Should a case arise in which the President would have no choice but to act, it is considered probable Germany would ask time to examine the evidence, to determine whether the armament was actually offensive or defensive. If the evidence adduced by the United States showed no offensive use was made of the guns, it is more than likely that Germany would disavow the act and that the disavowal would be accepted.

Girl Held in Peekskill Murder.

Mrs. Katherine Irvine, of Peekskill, was held as an accessory before the fact by Coroner Foshee yesterday following an inquest into the recent murder of Frank Cunningham in Peekskill. Cunningham was shot while passing Miss Irvine's home. It is charged that George Desonne hit him while firing at a rival suitor. The police are hunting Desonne.